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XXXVIII.—*On new Species of Histeridæ, and Notices of others.* By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

List of Species.

<i>Apobletes servulus.</i>	<i>Anaglymma impar</i> , Mars.
<i>Platysoma extrarium.</i>	<i>Trypeticus planisternus.</i>
<i>Pachycrærus morulus.</i>	— <i>incilis.</i>
<i>Hister Colensoi.</i>	— <i>mustelinus.</i>
— <i>planiformis.</i>	<i>Pygocœlis africanus</i> , Lew.
<i>Stictostix mormoni.</i>	<i>Trypobius</i> , spp.
<i>Phelister hilarulus.</i>	

Apobletes servulus, sp. n.

Oblongus, leviter convexus, rufo-brunneus, nitidus; fronte dense punctata, stria integra, antice impressa; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 basi abbreviata, suturali apicali dimidiata, humerali interna integris, interstitiis punctulatis; pygidio punctato, margine extus elevato.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong, slightly convex, reddish brown, shining; the head anteriorly impressed and angularly projecting before the eyes, densely punctured, punctures irregular, some (especially on the vertex) large and ocellate, but mixed with small

points, other large punctures behind the transverse striæ are confluent, transverse stria straight and well marked; the thorax, marginal stria complete and raised laterally, punctulate on the disk, but outside the central area the points are larger and clearer, somewhat dense, with a few fine points interspersed, along the base is an irregular line of the larger points; the elytra—striæ, outer humeral dimidiate, internal complete and very similar to the first stria, 1-4 complete, 5 abbreviated before the base, sutural apical and dimidiate, interstices finely punctulate, with a band of larger points along the posterior margin; the propygidium closely, not densely punctured, with the posterior margin feebly raised; the pygidium, punctures larger and deeper than those of the propygidium, and the external rim is manifestly elevated; the prosternum without striæ, keel feebly punctulate, anterior lobe distinctly punctate; the mesosternum sparsely punctulate, widely, not deeply emarginate, stria complete but ends at the metasternal suture; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

The dense surface-sculpture of the forehead gives a similar appearance of opacity to that seen in *A. Schaumi*, Mars., but there the similarity ends.

Hab. Cameroon.

Platysoma extrarium, sp. n.

Oblongum, subcylindricum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte punctulata, stria integra tenuiter impressa; thorace stria integra neenou basi conspicue continuata; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 apicali dimidiata; pygidio basi punctata, apice lævi.

L. 7 mill.

Oblong, somewhat cylindrical, black, shining; the head anteriorly impressed, surface finely punctulate, stria complete but very fine anteriorly, where it crosses the impressed area; the thorax, anterior angles somewhat produced, surface microscopically punctulate, lateral rim carinate and joins the lateral stria behind the eyes, lateral stria complete anteriorly and posteriorly, before the scutellum there is a distinct oval fovea in front of the basal line; the elytra at their bases have a corresponding stria to the basal thoracic one, but it is not quite so deep and it is carried along the lateral border of the elytra as an inner epipleural stria, there is a fine oblique basal humeral line, striæ 1-4 are complete with crenulate edges, 5 apical and dimidiate, sutural wanting; the propygidium is irregularly punctured, punctures for the most part not circular in outline, the basal margin and a small triangular median basal space smooth; the pygidium is punctured at

its base like the propygidium and the apex is smooth; the prosternum, anterior lobe very large, keel narrow between the coxæ, with a loop-shaped stria, which joins behind; the mesosternum is widely emarginate, stria complete and is close to the anterior edge; the metasternum is longitudinally canaliculate in the middle; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate and somewhat dilated.

The size and form of this remarkable species is similar to *Pachycrærus viridis*, Mars. *Platysoma canalicolle*, Mars., has a stria which entirely surrounds the thoracic margin, but it is not so deep and conspicuous as in *P. extrarium*.

Hab. Queensland, Australia.

Pachycrærus morulus, sp. n.

Oblongus, parum ellipticus, subcylindricus, piceo-niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; capite punctulato, stria antice integra; elytris, striis subhumerali externa, 1-4 suturalique integris, 5 basi abbreviata vel evanescenti; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno antice haud striato.

L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oblong, somewhat elliptical and cylindrical, nearly black, with the antennæ and legs reddish brown; the head impressed anteriorly, stria complete and anteriorly straight, surface evenly punctulate; the thorax wider than broad, surface clearly punctured, punctures varying in size, with a very fine punctuation between the larger points, lateral margins are narrowly free of punctures, the lateral marginal stria continues as a very fine stria behind the eye, but it is interrupted behind the middle of the neck; the elytra—striae, external subhumeral fine and complete and at the apex turns inwards and terminates at a point behind the second stria, internal fine, basal, and oblique, 1-4 complete, 5 abbreviated at the base or just visible in certain lights, sutural almost complete, arrested at a point level with the scutellum; the propygidium and pygidium clearly punctured, punctures are somewhat irregular and leave the pygidium smooth at its apex; the prosternum is narrow, bistrate, striae not meeting anteriorly, are nearly parallel at the sides, and widen out slightly between the coxæ; the metasternum is very feebly bisinuous on either side of the acumination, which is small and obtuse; the meso- and metasterna have each a distinct lateral stria and the first segment of the abdomen has two fine lateral striae on either side; the anterior tibiæ have three large teeth in the middle and smaller ones outside of them.

The elliptical subcylindrical form of this species is unlike

any other described, but the prosternal (except that they do not meet in front) and mesosternal striæ resemble those of *P. cyanipennis*, Fähr.

Hab. Zanzibar (*Raffray*).

Note.—*Pachycærus Bocandei*, Mars., *P. cyaneipennis*, Fähr., *P. morulus*, Lew., and *P. frater*, Lew., form a small group in the genus in which the mesosternum has no marginal stria on the anterior border: *P. Bocandei*, Mars., is known from the others by having the thoracic stria complete; in *P. cyaneipennis*, *morulus*, and *frater* the stria is interrupted behind the neck; in *P. frater* the fifth dorsal stria is sometimes evanescent before the base.

Hister Colensoi, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte minute punctulata, stria antice recta; pronoto bistriato, striis parallelis, margine ciliato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicali-punctiformibus, suturali antice late abbreviata; prosterno in medio angustato haud striato.

L. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Shortly oval, convex, black, shining; the head very minutely punctulate, stria complete, straight anteriorly, vertex smooth; the thorax, outer margins ciliate, lateral rim very finely carinate and continued as a stria behind the head, but is widely interrupted behind the neck, outer lateral stria runs parallel to the margin, has a narrow interstice, and ceases after passing the anterior angle, inner stria complete and parallel to the outer one, interstice wide save in front; the elytra, outer humeral stria absent, inner deep and shortened before the base, 1-3 complete, 4-5 represented by a few very fine apical points, sutural dorsal turning from the suture apically; the propygidium and pygidium punctate, but the points are not closely set, apical edge of the latter smooth; the prosternum, keel before the coxæ narrow, without striæ; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous, stria complete, also sinuous and close to the anterior edge; the anterior tibiæ strongly tridentate, the others spinose.

The species should be placed next to *H. robusticollis*, Lew. It belongs to Marseul's first division.

Hab. Ulundi, Natal (*Marshall*). A stercoraceous species (no. 428).

Hister planiformis, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali interna haud interrupta, externa

ante medium abbreviata; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 late interrupta, 4-5 apicalibus brevissimis, suturali basi late, apice minime abbreviata; pygidio utrinque subfoveolato.

L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black, shining; the head, forehead impressed, stria complete and semicircular, surface sparsely and microscopically punctured; the thorax—striae, internal complete and laterally sinuous in the middle, fine and obscurely crenulate behind the head, external short, not reaching the middle; the elytra, subhumeral stria somewhat similar to that in *H. cavifrons*, Mars., but fine and only obsoletely bifurcate, 1-2 fine and complete, 3 fine and broadly interrupted behind the middle, course indicated only by faint points, 4-5 each represented by a very short apical line, sutural anteriorly reaches the middle of the dorsum and terminates just before the apex, from its commencement it inclines a little from the suture; the propygidium is sparingly punctulate at the base and the points gradually become fine and few posteriorly, posterior edge feebly impressed; the pygidium, apex almost smooth, base and sides clearly, not closely, punctured, before the apex on either side is a distinct but shallow fovea; the prosternum is without stria; the mesosternum is sinuous anteriorly, marginal stria complete, somewhat fine and close to the edge, transverse stria also fine and apparently interrupted in the middle, both striae are feebly crenulate; the tibiae, anterior 6-7 dentate, intermediate and posterior spinous.

This species belongs to the *cavifrons* group; its trivial name is suggested by its dorsal striae resembling those of a species of *Homalodes* (*planiformis*).

Hab. Grenada, Mount Gay Estate, leeward side (*H. H. Smith*, no. 228).

Stictostix mormoni, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, brunneus, nitidus; fronte concava, supra oculos elevata utrinque oblique carinata; pronoto, stria marginali anguste elevata, ante scutellum impresso; elytris striis omnibus integris, interstitiis punctulatis; antennis pedibusque concoloribus.

L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ mill.

Oval, convex above, brown, shining; the head, face slightly concave, conical over the eyes, the bases of the cones continue obliquely as ridges towards the epistoma, surface uneven and irregularly punctured; the thorax, lateral edges narrowly elevated, surface punctured irregularly, punctures

large and shallow, with very fine points intermixed, the lateral carinæ continue behind the head as an indistinct marginal stria, vague and faintly crenulate, there is a shallow antescutellar depression; the elytra, humeral and sub-humeral striæ complete and cariniform, six dorsal complete, the sutural joining the fifth at the base, along the suture is a row of punctures set very regularly, which at first sight look like an inner sutural stria, the first, second, and third striæ are more or less cariniform, especially at their bases, the interstices have a lineal punctuation; the propygidium and pygidium are punctured somewhat similarly to the thorax, but are without the intermediate fine points; the prosternum irregularly punctate, striæ cariniform between the coxæ and anteriorly greatly widen out, and continue to join in front as a rim to the lobe; the mesosternum, truncate anteriorly, transverse and narrow, strongly margined at the sides, anterior marginal stria scarcely visible, sparsely punctate, transverse stria almost straight and crenulate; the metasternum and first abdominal segment also sparsely punctate; the legs and antennæ concolorous, club of the latter paler.

This species is more oval (not broadly oval) than *S. californicus*, Horn. The long basal joint of the antenna, the broad prosternum, the narrow transverse mesosternum, form of the legs, and general dorsal sculpture leave no doubt in my mind that the species is congeneric with *S. parra*, Mars., from Australia.

Hab. Utah.

Phelister hilarulus, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte plana, stria semicirculari integra; pronoto lateribus distincte punctato, stria integra antice crenulata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 interrupta, 5 brevi, suturali dimidiata obliqua; propygidio pygidioque aliquanto dense punctulatis; prosterno mesosternoque punctatis; tibiis anticis spinosis.

L. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Nearly orbicular in outline, convex, black, and shining; the legs and antennæ pitchy brown; the head with an extremely fine punctuation, stria well marked and semicircular in outline (a character possessed by other species of this section); the thorax, marginal stria entire, raised at the angles, feebly crenulate behind the neck; surface very finely punctulate on the disk, with larger points broadly scattered on either side, and before the scutellum is a rugose biarcuate impression; the elytra, striæ 1-3 well-marked and complete,

4 broken into points before the base, 5 short and apical, with a single point as a basal appendage, sutural stria apical and dimidiate, close to the suture at the apex, but markedly divergent in its course (like that of *P. 4-punctulus*, Mars. Mon. pl. xiv. fig. 4), internal humeral short and apical, interstices very finely punctulate on the disk, but the points increase in size towards the apex; the propygidium and pygidium are somewhat densely and finely punctured, before the apex of the latter is a transverse impression (perhaps not a permanent character); the prosternum evenly punctate, bistrate, striæ joining anteriorly and widening out behind; the mesosternum also punctate and robustly produced anteriorly, marginal stria complete, transverse stria straight, wide, and shallow, with crenulate edges; the anterior tibiæ spinous.

This species belongs to the same section of the genus as *P. circuliifrons*, Mars., *breviusculus*, Mars., and *nitidus*, Lew., but it may be known at once by its oblique sutural striæ and punctured sternal plates. *P. nitidus*, Lew., is the least convex species of the three mentioned.

Hab. Cameroon.

Anaglymma impar.

Phelister impar, Mars. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) ix. p. cxxvii (1889).

This species belongs to the genus *Anaglymma*, and it resembles *A. congonis*, Lew., in having the fifth and sutural dorsal striæ formed of single, not double lines.

Hab. Zanzibar.

Trypeticus planisternus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, brunneo-piccus, nitidus; capite vertice minute foveolato, rostro basi in medio elevato, utrinque depresso; prosterno plano haud striato; mesosterno utrinque sulcato; pygidio convexo, punctato.

L. 4 mill.

Cylindrical, pitchy brown, shining; the head with a small but distinct fovea on its vertex, a frontal ridge separates the feebly convex vertex from the face, a robust median ridge forms the base of the rostrum, with a corresponding excavation on either side of it, the apex of the rostrum is short and obtuse, with a median sulcus before the tip, region of the sulcus depressed; the thorax not closely punctured, punctures largest and closest at and near the anterior angles, with a faint longitudinal ridge behind the middle of the neck; the elytra, punctuation distinctly finer than that of the thorax;

the propygidium and pygidium are more closely and clearly punctured, the later convex above; the prosternum is about one third longer than wide, truncate at both ends, with a microscopic strigose surface-sculpture and a few very small punctures, without striæ, and the lateral edges are rounded off, not angulate; the mesosternum sulcate on either side behind the anterior coxæ, anteriorly immarginate, surface with scattered oblong punctures; the anterior tibiæ 5-dentate.

This is the only species I have seen without prosternal striæ or sulci; the female is not known to me.

Hab. Sumatra.

Trypeticus incilis, sp. n.

Cylindricus, piceo-brunneus, nitidus; capite vertice obscure punctato in medio minute foveolato, antice plano immarginato, rostro minute bituberculato; prosterno striis lateralibus antice conjunctis.

L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 mill.

Cylindrical, pitchy brown, shining; the head, vertex obscurely punctured, with a shallow median fovea, face nearly flat, ♂ feebly impressed in the middle, ♀ impression more distinct, more obtuse, with two very small tubercle-like projections on its anterior edge, and equally large in both sexes; the thorax with a lateral stria only, somewhat densely punctured, with a narrow smooth space in the middle, more or less defined, ♂ with a short depression behind the neck and a feeble carina along its centre, ♀ without the depression, but with dense punctures behind the neck; the elytra are more conspicuously punctured in the ♀ than ♂ and are fairly close together; the propygidium and pygidium are clearly and rather closely punctured, the latter is slightly convex and immarginate; the prosternum is about one third longer than broad, punctate, truncate before and behind, with a distinct marginal stria at the sides and which continues anteriorly; the mesosternum has a lateral sulcus only; the anterior tibiæ 5-dentate.

This species is a little smaller than the last; it has no facial marginal stria like that of the next species.

Hab. Sumatra.

Trypeticus mustelinus, sp. n.

♂. Cylindricus, piceo-brunneus, nitidus; capite antice plano, margine triangulariter carinato, rostro reflexo, subacuto; pronoto lateribus profunde sinuato; pygidio dense punctato; prosterno mesosternoque utrinque sulcatis; metasterno in medio canaliculato.

L. $3\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Cylindrical, rather elongate, pitchy brown, shining; the head, vertex minutely strigose, with a few irregular shallow punctures and a small median fovea, face somewhat narrow, flat, and irregularly punctulate, with a marginal three-sided carina, carina straight at the base, gradually converging anteriorly, and terminating in a somewhat acute raised tip; the thorax striate laterally, margin anteriorly a little wide, but before the middle the thoracic edge is cut out somewhat abruptly at the expense of the margin; this incision or sinuosity admits of the intermediate tibiæ being moved in a narrow cylindrical gallery, and the stria now running close to the edge continues to the basal angle, surface distinctly and somewhat closely punctured, behind the neck is a short median carina, but the thorax is not impressed, anterior angles reddish; the elytra more finely and more sparsely punctured than the thorax; the propygidium and pygidium densely punctured, the latter a little convex; the prosternum laterally sulcate, sulci shortened a little anteriorly; the mesosternum rather widely sulcate on either side; the metasternum is longitudinally canaliculate, all the sternal plates are punctured; the anterior tibiæ 5-dentate.

I do not know the female.

The form of the thoracic margin noticed above is seen more or less distinctly in *Trypeticus indica*, *bombacis*, and *planisternus*, Lew., but it is not such a marked character as in *T. mustelinus*.

Hab. Sumatra.

PYGOCELIS, Lewis.

In this genus I find what I believe is a sexual character; in some additional specimens I have acquired of *P. africanus*, Lew., the middle of the pygidium is concave, not the whole of the surface. It appears as though the external margins were greatly thickened.

TRYPOBIUS, Schmidt.

In the three species of the above genus noticed in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug. 1897, p. 195, the sinuosities in the thoracic margin are in the reverse position to those seen in *Trypeticus mustelinus* &c. It is the anterior part of the margin which is lost in *Trypobius*, and in *Trypeticus* it is the basal portion.

This difference is doubtless of great generic importance.